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☞ New York asks for not one cent of monied aid.

THE

WORLD'S FAIR OF 1876.

PRACTICAL REASONS

WHY

PHILADELPHIA IS INCOMPETENT

AND

NEW YORK COMPETENT

TO MAKE THE EXHIBITION A GRAND SUCCESS.

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PLAIN FACTS.

The selection of a World's Fair Site should be governed by Practical, not Sentimental Reasons.

All the Practical Reasons point unerringly to New York as the proper site.

Financial Success of the Proposed International Exhibition depends upon American Visitors mainly. Their comfort, convenience, and outlay should have weight on the question of locality.

New York, with some 2,200,000 inhabitants within a radius of 40 miles, contains within itself the elements of a financial success.

Philadelphia and its environs cannot count more than 700,000 souls.

Here, alone, are more than 3 financial reasons for New York to 1 for Philadelphia.

Enlarge the circle and these reasons multiply.

Philadelphia is a City of neat little two and three-story brick homes.

New York is a City of lofty Palaces.

The one would be "swamped" by the rush of millions of visitors and exhibitors; the other can easily accommodate them all—with room to spare.

The Hotels and Boarding Houses of New York, to those of Philadelphia, are more than 10 to 1. *So much for Comfort* of Visitors and Exhibitors.

New York is much nearer to the Hives of both Domestic and Foreign Industry than Philadelphia. *So much for Convenience.*

As the great Centre of our Industrial Population, and the focus of Imports and Immigration, expense of exhibiting and visiting New York will be far less than Philadelphia. *So much for Economy.*

All the great Railroad Systems of our own country, and all the great Systems of Foreign Trade and Intercommunication converge at New York.

Sailing Vessels to and from New York and Foreign parts, compared with such reaching and leaving Philadelphia, are more than 20 to 1.

All the Foreign-bound Steamship lines—comprising 107 large Steamships—have New York as their American Terminus, and every secular day of the year witnesses the average arrival of two of these Leviathans, and the departure of as many.

Philadelphia has no such Steamships going and coming from abroad.

A World's Fair in Philadelphia would necessitate a DOUBLE HANDLING OF GOODS from Foreign Parts, and consequent delays, added expenses, trouble, and *damage*.

Many costly and delicately beautiful articles, fragile and perishable, would not be sent to Philadelphia, that would otherwise be sent to New York.

Foreign Countries, in holding World's Fairs, selected sites in their greatest cities—witness London, Paris, and others—for practical reasons, precisely similar to such as point to New York.

Shall we be the first to announce to other Nations a World's Fair in a city of the second rank?

Philadelphia has no long-experienced Industrial Exhibition Managers.

New York has many.

The American Institute has an experience of 39 National (and 1 International Industrial) Exhibitions, to enable its managers to make the proposed World's Fair a success.

Past success is the best guarantee for future triumph.

Success will be National Glory; failure, National Disgrace.

New York asks no monied aid from the Nation, in mileage or otherwise.

The American Institute, at the National Fair of 1867, by

the mouth of Horace Greeley, *pledged itself to hold a World's Fair at New York in* 1876, in an Industrial Palace to cost not less than $1,000,000—perhaps $2,000,000.

The Nation, through its Press, applauded the resolution and ratified the Pledge.

The American Institute, ever since 1867, has been preparing for it, and is now ready with a large portion of the money, while its numerous wealthy members are willing and ready to *guarantee the balance.*

New York originated the idea of a World's Fair for 1876 two years before Philadelphia dreamed of it.

Hon. Dudley Gregory, Vice President of the American Institute, conceived it in 1866; Hon. Horace Greeley, President American Institute, announced it in a Public Address, 1867; and Hon. Orestes Cleveland, a Member of Congress and of the Institute, brought it to the attention of Congress early in 1869. (See *Trans. Am. Inst.* for 1867, and *Cong. Globe*, 1869.)

Philadelphia's first thought of it was in 1868; a Cincinnati paper mentioned it in 1869; and in 1870 Pennsylvania memorialized Congress. (See Speech Hon. D. J. Morrell in Ho. of Reps. Dec. 14, 1870, *Cong. Globe.*)

Thus Philadelphia "originated" the idea a year after it had been publicly announced and two years after it had been first conceived in New York.

New York is the most advanced as well as the most thorough type of our whole country—being largely Cosmopolitan in element, yet thoroughly American.

New York, with its surroundings, embraces more of what our Government desires Visitors to see than any other City of the Union.

Our greatness in peace, our power, our wealth, our industry, our ingenuity, our taste, appear there to best advantage.

Visitors, from Inland as well as Abroad, to West Point and the Forts and Arsenals and Navy Yard and Dock Yards about New York may there gather wholesome lessons touching our War Strength on Land and Sea; and there may the perfection of our Militia System best be seen.

New York, with its Suburbs, comprehends more of what both Home and Foreign Visitors and Exhibitors would themselves desire to see than any other American City.

Its attractions to those of Philadelphia are at least 2 to 1.

Castle Garden, with its Immigration System; Wall Street, with its monied millions and financial flutterings; Broadway, with its architectural splendors and bustling life; the busy Bowery and other avenues devoted to trade; Fifth avenue, with its palatial brown-stone mansions and costly equipages; the spacious Boulevards; Central Park, unrivalled on the Continent; West Point, where Scott, and Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Hancock, and other military celebrities learned the dread art of War; the Forts and Ironclads; the Navy Yard; Blackwell and Ward Islands, with their Hospitals and Asylums, Reformatories and Prisons; Greenwood, with its famous cemetery; old Trinity and its far-famed chimes; venerable St. Paul's, where George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States; the Custom House, where stood the old Stadt House of nearly 200 years ago, and where the first Federal Congress held its Sessions; the Post Office on Nassau Street—the same building in which, over 100 years ago, was preached by Rev. Dr. Laidlie the first sermon in English, much to the astonishment of old Knickerbockers; the Hall of Records, which served as a British prison during the Revolution; the Church of St. Mark's, rising above the bones of sturdy old Governor Stuyvesant; Washington's Headquarters; Tarrytown, the scene of Major André's capture; the battle grounds of Long Island and Harlem, and others near by; the far-famed Astor, and Mercantile, and Apprentices, and American Institute, and other great Public Libraries; the Academy of Arts; the Cooper Union Edifice, the princely gift of Peter Cooper to Science and the Arts; the Universities, Colleges, and other Schools of Learning; the Public Schools; the great Charities; the innumerable costly Churches, giving the lie to those who in Foreign Lands designate our country by the term, "Infidel America;" the Academy of Music, Booth's, Wallack's, and innumerable other Theatres, Museums, and Places of Amusement; the innumerable superb Hotels; the magnificent Bay, crowded with the steam and sailing vessels of war, of commerce, and of pleasure; the broad North and East Rivers, with hundreds of matchless ferry-boats and tugs and other vessels rapidly ploughing their vexed waters; the classical Hudson, most picturesque and romantic of all American rivers, flanked by charming villas and re-

membrances of those who had been great in War and in Peace—where Irving and Willis and Morris and others now dead loved to dwell—with abodes too of Bierstadt, Frémont, and others of the living great; these, and hundreds of other objects of interest, would be eagerly sought by both home and foreign visitors. Here, on the banks of this picturesque and historical Stream, their minds would glance backward, over the scroll written by three centuries, to that memorable September (1609) when brave Heinrich Hudson sailed his small bark from the Highlands of Neversink up to Albany and back; and here they might curiously search for, and determine, the precise spot where two and a half centuries ago bold Captain Block builded and launched and sailed the first American-built ship. Standing in the City Hall Park, the visitor might recall the facts that this was the ancient "Common" of "New Amsterdam," "New Orange," and "New York," where an enraged people assembled in the Fall of 1765, to resist the Stamp act and to storm the Fort—where, later, the first stamped instrument was burned with accompanying Effigies—and where, still later, the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp act was jubilantly celebrated; and that there the famous Liberty Pole was erected in 1766. Glancing at the Hall of Records he might remember infamous British Provost-Marshal Cunningham and his cruelties to so-called "rebel" prisoners. Around, and near at hand, countless mementoes of the past would suggest a thousand reflections. There, in the church-yard of ancient Trinity lie the bones of Alexander Hamilton, of "Don't give up the Ship" Lawrence, of the Patriots who died in British Prisons; and there in St. Paul's reposes all that was mortal of the gallant Montgomery. Surrounded by streets of hoary antiquity—by Broadway, Park Place, Nassau, Maiden Lane, and others—which echoed the footsteps of the earliest Knickerbockers, he might well let his mind wander back to the very beginning, when this giant city was born, from which time until now Liberty of Conscience has ever prevailed, and those persecuted for conscience sake, whether in our own or in Foreign lands, were always given Safe Asylum within its boundaries. Here, he would remember, what veracious history asserts, that as early as October, 1664—over 200 years ago—her merchants "defied the power of the Government, and demanded a voice and a vote in the administration of public affairs; nor ceased to lead the opposition to the Crown until the final separation of the Colonies from the mother country;" that "in her acquit-

tal of John Peter Zenger in 1745 she established and maintained the first Free Press, and through it did more for American Independence than did any other Colony previous to the battle of Concord;" that in 1760 and 1764 she declared her opposition to the Impressment of Seamen and to the Right of Search long before any other Colony followed; that in 1764 she appointed the first Committee of Correspondence long before any other Colony; that during the same year, "while all others of the Colonies quailed before the Parliament, admitting the supremacy of that body and the duty of the Colonies 'to yield obedience to an act of Parliament, though erroneous, till repealed'—New York, alone, declared that she would consider a violation of her rights and privileges, even by Parliament, an act of Tyranny, and that she would 'hate and abhor' the power which might inflict it, and 'as soon as she became able would throw it off, or perhaps try to obtain better terms from some other Power;'" that "when the Stamp Act was enacted, in 1765, she led the column of opposition to it—her merchants organized the Non-importation agreement—and among the faithful they were the most faithful in the execution of its provisions;" that "the first blood which was shed in defense of the rights of America flowed from the veins of her inhabitants, on the Golden Hill, January 18, 1770, two months before 'the Massacre' in King street, Boston, and five years and three months before the affair at Lexington;" that "she also, as well as Boston and Annapolis, had a 'Tea Party,' and she, as well as they, seasoned the waters of her harbor with the taxed tea which the cupidity of the East India Company and the insolence of the Government had attempted to thrust into her midst—differing from Boston only in doing fearlessly, in broad daylight, and without disguises, what the latter had done with timidity, in the darkness of the night, and in the guise of Mohawks;" and that "when hostilities had been commenced, she did not hesitate to take a place in the very front rank of the opposition, or to prove by the daring of her sons, her title to that position, by overturning the King's authority in that city, and by establishing in its stead a 'Committee of One Hundred' of her citizens, long before any similar step was taken by any other community in the country." As his eye wandered down Broadway he might recognize the spot near Bowling Green where stood the City Arms Tavern—"the cradle of American Liberty"—in which even the Patriotism of Faneuil Hall was rocked in the earliest steps of its existence." "There," says the Historian, "the non-importa-

tion agreement was made in 1765, and at the same time (October 31) was appointed a 'Committee of Correspondence' for the purpose of effecting a union of the several colonies—until that time acting without concert in their opposition to the Government—and thus, having there committed the first overt act of Rebellion, and having at the same time laid the foundation of the Union of thirteen separate and discordant peoples, in that room, the merchants of New York had inaugurated the City Arms as the headquarters of the American Revolution."

Surrounded by palaces of brick and granite and marble—the business abodes of Municipal Legislation, of Justice, of a powerful Free Press, of vast mercantile transactions—his mind's eye taking in the entire Island, with all its present architectural beauties, its power and influence and enterprise and learning, its vast commerce and trade, its financial and monetary movements, its diversified industries and compact populousness, its ceaseless activity and boundless wealth, and contrasting all this with what it was some two centuries and a half ago, how wonderful the change presented to his vision! Then (1626) the 22,000 acres comprising Manhattan Island were purchased of the Indian owners by Peter Minuit for $24 of our money—nearly 100 acres for one cent!—a very large portion of which very same land, at this day, with buildings and contents and capital employed, could not be bought for even $1,000,000 per acre—an increased value of more than one hundred million per cent!

What could better indicate and illustrate to the visitor the wonderful growth of our country than this?—unless, perhaps, the miles of stately stores which have added their busy lengths to famous Broadway and the still broader avenues, during the past Century.

The eyes of the People turn involuntarily to New York as the only proper site for the World's Fair of 1876. A well-founded fear prevails that at Philadelphia it might prove a failure—perhaps a total failure—and bring the entire Nation into ridicule. They believe that at New York, with its numberless practical advantages, it must prove a success—an unexampled success. They feel, too, that the noble National association known as the American Institute, ripe in years, and old in valuable experience, having originated the idea, should reap whatever of fame or of profit attaches to it—its fame that of the Nation—its profit that of the People. They know that if held at Philadelphia, were it a failure or success, *that would be the end of it;* while,

held at New York, it will be but the commencement of an infinitely nobler and grander educational project; that the vast and beautiful edifice of glass and iron in Central Park will be preserved, and converted by the Institute into a Perpetual Exhibition of our National Industries, so arranged and classified and diversified as to make it a most valuable permanent Index of the Material Progress of each State and Territory in the Union, free as air to the people;—a Palace wherein shall be shown, not only the multifarious products of Industry, but the wonderful processes by which She achieves her Triumphs—a Repository wherein the choicest treasures of Art and the practical appliances of Science shall have permanent home, and their votaries a generous encouragement and help—an Institute wherein by frequent meetings and public discussions among its Sections, and public assemblies in its Lecture Halls, the popular mind may become familiarized with, and acquire and at the same time gratify a taste for, all that is useful as well as beautiful in the Sciences and the Arts—in short, a great self-endowed University, such as perhaps never was thought of, and certainly never existed in any part of the World, whose doors shall be thrown wide open to all who would enter, and through which even the graduates of other Universities may flock to supplement a general theoretical by a general practical Education in all the numberless branches of Industrial Life.

This is what the American Institute promises and will perform—this, and more; and this is what the American Press and People desire to see inaugurated by the World's Fair of 1876 in our Commercial Metropolis—at which will gather, not the crowned heads of Europe, but those who, as statesmen and scientists, in this and other lands, hold empire over the vast domain of Human Thought.

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